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TEXTES ET LANGAGES
DE L'ÉGYPTÉ PHARAONIQUE

CENT CINQUANTE ANNÉES DE RECHERCHES

1822 — 1972

HOMMAGE À
JEAN-FRANÇOIS
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INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE DU CAIRE

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NUMBERING SYSTEMS OF THE CAIRO MUSEUM ⁽¹⁾

Bernard V. BOTHMER

In almost every museum the numbering system, or scheme used for the registration of objects, is a source of headaches for the professional scholar and of bewilderment to the visitor. The Cairo Museum is no exception, as it is possible to read on a statue and its base as many as three different numbers, sometimes in addition to a fourth which has been crossed out. If, in applying for information or for a photograph, or in referring to a particular object in print, merely one of these three or four numbers is chosen at random, and, without qualifying prefix (C.G., J.E., K., M., S., T., or T.R.), simply mentioned as Cairo number so-and-so, the confusion is often acute and it is hard to identify the monument in question.

As one who has read his way more often through the printed and hand-written inventories of the Cairo Museum than he cares to admit, this writer merely wishes to give a few hints which will save work for those who are to follow and facilitate matters for whoever may have to refer to a Cairo Museum object by number.

There are at least seven types of numbers encountered in the Museum, two of which can be disposed of fairly rapidly. Statues and other monuments found in the famous cachette at Karnak were given a number on the spot, often referred to as K. number or Karnak number, before being shipped to Cairo. Many of these numbers are still visible today, often written on the object with yellow oilpaint. Legrain, who discovered the cachette in 1904, left no list of his finds though he refers to these numbers in print as *numéro du Journal des Fouilles*. Many Karnak

⁽¹⁾ This article constitutes a re-edited, corrected, and amplified version of a note published first in *Newsletter* no. 22 (1956) of the American Research Center in Egypt. Thanks are due to its present Director, Mr. John Dorman, for permission to reprint

parts of the earlier article in this updated form.

For an excellent account of the complex numbering systems of the *Département des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Louvre*, see Paule Kriéger in *RdE* 12 (1960), pp. 93-97.

statues from this great find are without K. numbers, while in other instances the same K. number appears on two different statues, one of which is referred to in print by still another K. number also doubly employed. A concordance of known K. numbers and their corresponding Cairo Museum registration numbers is found pasted into the end of volume 7 of the *Journal d'Entrée*.

Also the finds from the tomb of Tutankhamen were numbered separately by the excavator, and these numbers appear with the objects on display and in the current edition of the guidebook. They are referred to as T. numbers. Still, each object from the tomb of Tutankhamen has its proper registration number (*Journal d'Entrée* nos. 60664-62762 b) in the main inventory of the Cairo Museum. Porter and Moss unfortunately do not list the Tutankhamen objects by the T. numbers of the Cairo Museum by which each item on view can be readily identified, but by Howard Carter's field numbers which refer to his notes in Oxford and thus are useless for ready reference to the average reader. These numbers appear in bold face on pages 569-586 of *Topographical Bibliography*. . . I, Part 2 (1964), whereas the T. numbers can be found in square brackets after the entry *Descr. somm.* [. . .]. There are also many other finds with excavator's numbers, and since they are sometimes rather prominent on the object, care has to be taken to quote the Cairo number, and not the number which refers to a long-lost object register drawn up in the field.

There are mainly four types of museum numbers in use, and the most important one is that under which the object was originally inscribed in the inventory of the Cairo Museum, the often quoted *Journal d'Entrée*. Theoretically every object has a J.E. number. If it was entered only temporarily, or if in the course of a revision it was found to lack such a number, it was given a Yardbook, or Temporary Register, number. If a monument has been published, or was to be published, in a volume of the *Catalogue Général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire*, it bears in addition a Cat. Gén. number. If it is quoted or discussed in Maspero's *Guide* of 1915 or in any subsequent editions of the *Guide du Visiteur*, it may have also a number under which it can be found in the guidebook. As a rule, the reference 'Cairo 150' is meant to refer to its number in the published volume of the *Catalogue Général* which can be found in libraries all over the world. But in order to avoid ambiguity, one should be more accurate and refer to *Journal d'Entrée* numbers by prefacing them with J.E. (or J.) and to *Catalogue Général* numbers by a qualifying

C.G. Guidebook numbers are best referred to in connection with the letter M. (for Maspero), whereas Temporary Register numbers need no special identification because of their unmistakable nature as will be seen below.

Journal d'Entrée. This is the main inventory, the register of the Cairo Museum, in which each object was to be entered as soon as it reached the Museum. The entries consist of number, material, a brief description, measurements, provenance, excavator's number if any, and sometimes a file reference in the case of objects which came to the Museum as the result of administrative action. In addition, the present location, or position within the Museum, is noted in pencil so as to permit a change if the object should be moved to another place. In recent years small photographs have been pasted into the registry books which permit easy identification.

In practice, however, many objects were not given a number until long after they had come to the Museum, and for nearly a thousand pieces the only provenance reference is that the piece in question was found in the office of such and such a curator «on the top shelf». Some of the most important monuments of the Cairo Museum thus lack a vital bit of information, known to all when the object first came to Cairo and lost with the passing of the years. Some objects have been entered twice, which makes for an elaborate system of cross-references, and in such cases it is preferable to use the lower, earlier, number as that entry tends to be more correct. As happens in all museums, some objects have disappeared over the years, and there is evidence that at one time sizeable pieces could be bought through the *Salle de Vente*, which no longer exists today, *after* they had been properly accessioned by the Museum. In recent years all entries have been made with meticulous care, and the identification by means of a small photograph lessens the danger that the same object will be re-entered if found without its number. In the early volumes there are some blocks of numbers which have never been used because they were set aside for purposes not known today. All objects, incidentally, are also listed individually on 3 × 5 inch (7, 5 × 12, 5 cm.) position cards which are filed under their present location in the Museum. These cards bear only the number(s) of each object and a brief description, but tend to have more information as to provenance and bibliography than the main registration in the *Journal d'Entrée*, the latter being considered the permanent record which

should not be changed. The position cards are kept in wooden file drawers which are housed in steel cabinets flanking the entrance to the Journal d'Entrée office. They are arranged by gallery, and in order to consult them one first has to ascertain the number of the gallery in which a given object is exhibited or stored. Gallery numbers are prefaced by the letters R (Rez-de-Chaussée) or P (Premier Étage) and run from 1 to 51 on the first floor (R) and from 1 to 57 on the second floor (P). Position references such as Arcade and Garden pertain to objects stored or exhibited out of doors on the premises of the Museum.

The Journal d'Entrée consists of folio ledgers, at present 19 in number, handwritten in ink and pencil. If an object has been published in the *Catalogue Général* the corresponding C.G. number is entered in red in the right-hand margin. Numbers preceded by «ø» refer to photographs filed by the system on which we reported in *Newsletter* no. 21. In the early years after the Journal d'Entrée was begun, the annual accessions were listed by number in the *Bulletin de l'Institut égyptien*, and two of the three index volumes to the *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte* list those numbers which have been mentioned in articles in the *Annales*.

The following list is meant to give a rough idea of the numerical contents of each volume of the Journal d'Entrée and of the year during which the respective item was entered in the inventory, which is by no means always the year in which it came to the Cairo Museum. It is even less the year in which an object came to light. For instance the great find made in the tomb of Neferu-ptah at Hawara in 1956 was not entered in the Journal d'Entrée until 1964 (J.E. 90152-90207).

J.E. no.	1-3360	Year :	1858	Vol.	1
	3361-6138		1859		1
	6139-7040		1860		1
	7041-13427		1860		2
	13428-17932		1861		2
	17933-20452		1862		2
	20453-21348		1863		2
	21349-21770		1863		3
	21770b-22044		1872		3
	22045-22153		1873		3
	22154-22229		1874		3

J.E. no.	22230-22260	Year :	1875-1880	Vol.	3
	22261-22264		(not given)		3
	(22265-24999)		(numbers not used)		
	25000-25169		1881		4
	25170-25244		1882		4
	25245-25486		1883		4
	25487-26277		1884		4
	26278-26299		1886 (<i>sic</i>)		4
	(26300-26373)		(numbers not used)		
	26374-26425		1885 (<i>sic</i>)		4
	26426-27492		1886		4
	27493-28565		1887		4
	28566-28594		1887		5
	28595-28691		1888		5
	28692-29108		1889		5
	29109-29191		1890		5
	29192-29804		1891		5
	29805-30271		1892		5
	30272-30770b		1893		5
	30771-30996		1894		5
	30997-31308		1895		5
	31309-31628		1896		5
	31629-31961		1897		5
	31962-32005		1897		6
	32006-33030		1898		6
	33031-34050		1899		6
	34051-34677		1900		6
	34678-35319		1901		6
	35320-35469		1902		6
	35470-35860		1902		7
	35861-36573		1903		7
	36574-37640		1904		7
	37641-38273		1905		7
	38274-38827		1906		7
	38828-39335		1907		7
	39336-39511		1907		8
	39512-40730		1908		8
	40731-41790		1909		8
	41791-42995		1910		8
	42996-43350		1911		8

J.E. no.	43351-43876	Year :	1912	Vol.	8
	43877-43942		1913		8
	43943-44716		1913		9
	44717-45297		1914		9
	45298-45497		1915		9
	45498-45939		1916		9
	45940-46218		1917		9
	46219-46414		1918		9
	46415-46497		1919		9
	46498-46789		1920		9
	46790-47155		1921		9
	47156-47209		1922		9
	47210-47536		1922		10
	47537-48030		1923		10
	48031-48867		1924		10
	48868-49623		1925		10
	49624-50246		1926		10
	50247-51889		1927		10
	51890-51972		1927		11
	51973-52519		1928		11
	52520-52670		1929		11
	52671-55317		1930		11
	55318-56369		1931		11
	56370-57202		1931		12
	57203-59284		1932		12
	59285-60640		1933		12
	60641-60663		1934		12
	60664-64826		1934		13
	64827-65914		1935		14
	65915-66710		1936		14
	66711-68751		1937		14
	68752-68958		1938		14
	68959-71602		1938		15
	71603-72206		1939		15
	72207-74207		1940		15
	74208-83610		1940		16
	83611-85630		1940		17
	85631-85739		1941		17
	85740-86146		1942		17
	86147-86753		1943		17

J.E. no.	86754-87192	Year :	1944	Vol.	17
	87193-87296		1945		17
	87297-87944		1946		17
	87945-88465		1947		17
	88466-88493		1947		18
	88494-88736		1948		18
	88737-88887		1949		18
	88888-89083		1950		18
	89084-89280		1951		18
	89281-89376		1952		18
	89377-89554		1953		18
	89555-89565		1954		18
	none		1955		
	89566-89617		1956-1958		18
	89618-89731		1959-1961		18
	89732-89765		1962		18
	89766-89961		1963		18
	89962-90255		1964-1965		18
	90256-90899		1965-1966		18
	90900-91087		1967		18
	91088-91225		1968		18
	91226-91425		1969		18
	91426-91522		1970		18
	91523-91714		1971		18
	91715-91796		1971		19
	91797-92082		1972		19
	92083-92592		1973		19
	92593-		1974		19

Temporary Register. This Yardbook, as it has also come to be known, was begun in 1914. Its purpose is twofold. First, it serves as register for those objects whose Journal d'Entrée number is not known, but which are presumed to have been properly registered in the past. Once the J.E. number of an object registered in the Yardbook has been rediscovered, the latter number is crossed out and in the Temporary Register, equated to the corresponding J.E. number. Often the Yardbook number is more prominent on a monument than the J.E. number, but the cross reference in the Temporary Register makes it easy to find the original entry in the main inventory.

The second purpose of the Yardbook is merely of a temporary nature. Many objects were brought to the Museum in lots, such as boxes full of bones, pot sherds, fragments of inscriptions and the like, which were to await sorting, restoration, or eventual disposal. These lots were given T.R. numbers with the intention of registering eventually in the Journal d'Entrée only those pieces which were considered important. Also, objects which were taken abroad by the excavator for study or restoration were given a temporary number until the time when they would be returned and could be entered in the permanent register.

Yardbook numbers are of a characteristic nature and do not require any qualifying letters since they are written thus : $\frac{29}{14} \frac{9}{5}$, meaning the 5th object entered on 29 September 1914; sometimes also written 29/9/14/5. Over the years a systematic revision of all objects in the Museum has been made and thus one often finds that objects in approximately the same position bear successive Yardbook numbers. At present there are 11 folio ledgers of Temporary Register; the number of objects and lots entered is estimated to amount to about 20,000. Needless to add that over the years the original entries have been reduced by finding more and more of the missing J.E. numbers which can be attributed to an object in the Temporary Register.

Catalogue Général. When nearly half a century ago Ludwig Borchardt conceived the splendid plan of publishing in extenso all monuments of the Cairo Museum, which were then being prepared for transfer from their temporary sojourn in a Giza palace to the present building, he began by assigning to each class of objects a block of numbers, as he explains in his very readable account entitled *Die Entstehung des Generalkataloges ... 1897-1899* (Berlin, 1937). By making sufficient allowance for later additions to each class the continuation of the gigantic publication was envisaged from the beginning, and the large number of volumes which have appeared since the early years of the century show how well organized and farsighted an undertaking this cataloguing venture has proven to be.

Borchardt and his youthful colleagues began by numbering each object consecutively with a number from the block assigned to that particular class, and these are the numbers under which they are published in the respective volumes of the *Catalogue Général*. Thus, as every Egyptologist knows, Cairo 1-1294 are statues, 11001-12000 are archaic objects, 20001 and following are stelaë of the Middle

Kingdom, and so on. The scholars who were to publish the various volumes assigned to them numbered for the *Catalogue Général* those objects which they actually found in the Museum and did not concern themselves with objects inscribed in the Journal d'Entrée which could not be found or identified at the time of the numbering. Each object, therefore, was physically available when it was recorded for the *Catalogue*, and many of them were identified only much later with entries in the Journal d'Entrée believed to be missing.

As a rule the number was written in red on the object itself at the time of recording, but in later years red paint does not seem to have been readily available at all times, and thus one finds white as well as black *Catalogue Général* numbers on some objects, sometimes, but not always, preceded by a helpful *Cat.*, *C.*, or *C.G.* By going through the published volumes, copying the numbers which appear on the title page and in the index on slips, and filing the slips in numerical order, it is easy to make for oneself a handy file of published *Cat. Gén.* numbers for quick reference. The student who works far from Cairo is, however, baffled when he finds that often reference is made to a *Cat. Gén.* number which, though it may appear on the object itself, cannot be identified from a publication; yet appears to represent a published number. This mystery is easily explained by the fact that many objects were numbered for publication in the *Catalogue Général*, but that the particular manuscript was never published, that the author died, or abandoned the work, before he had time to prepare the manuscript, or that a class of objects was thus numbered before a candidate for their publication appeared on the horizon. In these cases it is preferable to quote objects by their Journal d'Entrée or Temporary Register number rather than by the number referring to a non-existent volume of the *Catalogue Général*.

This writer has, for his own use, prepared a sketchy list of *Catalogue Général* numbers for which no printed volume exists, leaving out the published items as well as the vacant numbers, of which there are many. He gratefully acknowledges the help given to him by Dr. 'Abdel Qader Selim, First Curator of the Cairo Museum. Sources for the information listed below are the annotated handcopy of the *Catalogue Général* in the curatorial offices of the Museum, an old typed list (rather faulty even with regard to published numbers) once on display in the Journal d'Entrée office, and the position book which lists objects by *Cat. Gén.* number and gives their location within the Museum. The existing manuscripts have not been

consulted, and thus the list may contain a number of errors. The titles, too, are not consistent and have been culled from various sources since there is no uniform index available. In short, the numbers assigned to objects and thus far not published in one of the printed volumes of the *Catalogue Général* read as follows:

C.G. nos.	1791-2000	Borchardt, Foundation deposits, models and tools
	2001-3425	Bissing, Tongefässe (partly printed)
	4741-4797	Reisner, Tell el Amarna tablets
	6030-6294	Chassinat, Seconde trouvaille (cont'd)
	9501-9711	Wilcken, Ostraka
	16001-16330	Borchardt, Foundation deposits
	17101-17129	Kuentz, Pyramidia
	19500-19566	Bissing, Jewelry of Queen Aah-hotep
	20781-21000	Moret (then Clère), Stèles du Moyen Empire
	26350-26665	Edgar, Terra-cotta lamps
	26666-27424	Edgar, Terra-cotta statuettes
	28127-28300	Lacau, Sarcophages (cont'd)
	32801-32970	Edgar, Terra-cotta objects
	32971-33000	Perdrizet, Terres cuites
	34190-35000	Lacau, Stèles (cont'd)
	35001-36000	Keimer, Flore
	40001-41000	Dyroff, Papyrus funéraires
	42251-43226	Legrain (then Kuentz), Statues
	43228-44000	Perdrizet, Terres cuites (cont'd)
	44701-45202	Bénédite, Objets de toilette (cont'd)
	54001-54310	Moret (then Kuentz), Linteaux de portes et montants
	57001-57212	Moret, Ancien Empire
	58001-59000	Golénischeff, Papyrus hiératiques (partly printed)
	68001-68197	Bénédite, Jeux
	69001-69099	Bénédite, Objets d'écriture

Thus, theoretically at least, any Cairo number cited which does not occur in the above list and which is not found in one of the published volumes of the *Catalogue Général*, should be a Journal d'Entrée number or a number referring to the guidebook for visitors.

Guide. Since the early days of the Museum, when it was still located at Boulaq, a descriptive guidebook for visitors had been published, and in order to facilitate the tour of the galleries and quick reference to the printed

text in the presence of a monument, each important piece was given a number which was pasted to, or nailed on, the base or simply painted on a small wooden block which was set on the floor. With each move of the Museum, first to Giza and later to Cairo, and with the acquisition of major monuments, renumbering of the objects was undertaken as soon as the current edition of the *Guide du Visiteur* became exhausted. Much care was taken to number the objects consecutively as one encountered them on a tour of the galleries; and the guidebook grew in size, and numbers had to be switched from one object to the next up to the edition of 1915, which like several preceding it, had been prepared by Gaston Maspero. It is a very readable book still today, full of useful information, and sometimes, especially with regard to provenances, much more reliable than what can be gleaned from the Journal d'Entrée. With this *Guide* of 1915 the numbering for visitors became standardized and has no longer been changed every so often. In other words, a statue referred to under no. 857 in the *Guide* of 1915 still bears this number on its base today and can be looked up under the same number in the guidebook presently for sale. As new objects of outstanding interest were placed on exhibition they were given successive guidebook numbers far exceeding the highest number used by Maspero. But the numerical order could no longer be maintained in a tour of the galleries, and thus the latest accessions in the Old Kingdom gallery bear numbers over 6000 although other objects in the immediate vicinity, which have been in the Museum for more than 60 years, all bear numbers under 1000. On the whole it can be noticed that the guidebooks published before World War I show a much more enlightened attitude toward the casual visitor than those published after 1915, in spite of the fact that in the last quarter of a century many more efforts are allegedly being made to win over the visitor and to satisfy his curiosity. In quoting Guide numbers, which as a rule are not written on the object itself, it is suggested to preface them by M. (for Maspero who established the present guidebook numbering). A concordance of M. numbers and J.E. (or C.G.) numbers has never been published; typed copies can be consulted at the Griffith Institute in Oxford and at the Wilbour Library of Egyptology in Brooklyn.

Special Inventory. There is yet another, rather recent, numbering system which has to be mentioned because it figures prominently in many galleries of the Cairo Museum. Its numbers are not written on the

objects, but rather displayed on pieces of cardboard (often white on black) or written with chalk on pedestals, bases, walls and shelf boards. These S. numbers refer to ledgers kept by the curators in charge of a given gallery or section of the Museum and run consecutively throughout the area in his or her care. They also appear in black and red pencil on the position cards. The system originated in 1959-1960 when the late Selim Hassan (1886-1961) was Chief Advisor at the Cairo Museum and made an inventory of all objects on hand. The Special Inventory ledgers are kept by each curator individually; they go by S. number, identify the object, give its other numbers (J.E., C.G. or T.R. as the case may be) and are accompanied by a small photograph of each item which renders them far more useful than the older volumes of the *Journal d'Entrée* which lack this visual means of identification. At the time of this writing (January, 1974) the objects of the Cairo Museum were in the custody of the curators as follows :

Dr. Henri Riad	Jewelry, Hetepheres, Tutankhamen
Dr. 'Abdel Qader Selim	Coins, Papyri, New Kingdom
Dr. Dia' Abu Ghazi	Predynastic, Old Kingdom
Mr. Ibrahim el-Nawawi	Manuscripts, Papyri, Mummies, Scarabs, Priests of Amun
Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Mohsen	Late Period, Hellenistic, Roman
Mrs. Mahasin Nassar	Middle Kingdom
Mrs. Saniya Abdel Aal	(deputy of Dr. Riad).

un grave problème d'édition. Là encore, les vieilles habitudes évolueront, le chercheur devra recourir à des outils plus modernes, comme des consoles (machines à écrire ou écrans cathodiques) reliées à un ordinateur; ainsi les index ne seraient plus édités, mais seulement consultés.

Dans une direction plus prospective, il faut signaler les tentatives qui ont été faites pour utiliser l'ordinateur dans l'assemblage de fragments de monuments ou d'objets. Si ces tentatives ont eu peu de succès, c'est sans doute qu'elles étaient prématurées, les mécanismes de pensée du chercheur faisant le même travail n'ayant pas été suffisamment analysés; on peut songer que dans un avenir plus ou moins lointain cette tâche pourra être réalisée par l'ordinateur, au moins pour une bonne partie, notamment lorsque le nombre des fragments sera important. Un autre domaine possible est celui de la grammaire; les expériences actuelles souffrent d'être partielles, parce que le dépouillement encore manuel est fort long, et la présentation des résultats devra être améliorée si l'on veut qu'ils profitent à d'autres qu'à l'auteur lui-même. Sur le plan historique enfin, il serait intéressant et envisageable d'enregistrer nombre d'informations afin d'en déduire des relations et donc une meilleure connaissance de l'enchaînement des faits historiques.

Il apparaît donc nettement qu'à l'heure actuelle, les moyens modernes et en particulier l'informatique, peuvent se charger d'une grande partie de ce qu'était encore récemment le travail du scribe. Mais il est évident aussi que l'ordinateur ne remplacera jamais l'intelligence du savant. Ce dernier doit cependant être attentif et se consacrer de plus en plus à des travaux nobles en laissant à la machine les travaux mécaniques. L'informatique n'est qu'un moyen, mais un moyen qu'il faut savoir utiliser, de peur de voir l'égyptologue rester un scribe en plein 20^e siècle.

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3. Kurt Sethe : *Die altägyptischen Pyramidentexte*, Leipzig (1908-1922).
4. T.G. Allen : *Occurrences of Pyramid Texts*, Chicago 1950.
5. Gustave Jéquier : *La Pyramide d'Oudjebten*, Le Caire 1928.
 — : *Les Pyramides des reines Neit et Apouit*, Le Caire 1933.
 — : *La Pyramide d'Aba*, Le Caire 1935.
 — : *Le monument funéraire de Pépi II*, Le Caire 1936.
6. Jean Sainte Fare Garnot : « Nouveaux textes de la Pyramide de Têti », *Mélanges Mariette*, tome XXXII, Le Caire 1961.

On pourra aussi consulter les ouvrages et articles suivants (cette liste n'étant pas limitative) :

— Etablissements d'index et analyse de textes :

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TABLE DES MATIÈRES

	Page
Georges Posener La littérature égyptienne	1
J.F. Borghouts Magical Texts	7
Aristide Théodoridès Les textes juridiques	21
Mounir Mégally Les textes de comptabilité	33
François Daumas Les textes bilingues ou trilingues	41
Paul Barguet.. .. Le Livre des Morts	47
André Barucq Les études d'hymnologie égyptienne	53
Erik Hornung Die Totenbücher des Neuen Reiches	65
Jean-Claude Goyon La littérature funéraire tardive	73
Edda Bresciani I testi letterari demotici	83
Karl-Th. Zauzich.. .. Die demotischen Dokumente	93
Bernard V. Bothmer Numbering Systems of the Cairo Museum	111
Christine Pillot La publication des textes égyptiens du British Museum.	123
Karl-Th. Zauzich.. .. Textveröffentlichungen der Museen : Berlin	131

ADDENDUM

Tome I, p. 193, ajouter :

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	Page
Kazimierz Michałowski. La publication des textes égyptiens des musées de Pologne.. .. .	219
Michel Korostovtsev .. Sur les textes égyptiens dans les collections soviétiques.	225
Erich Winter.. .. . Philae	229
Adolphe Gutbub Kom Ombo : Les textes et leur étude	239
Serge Sauneron Le temple d'Esna	249
Jacques Vandier Le temple de Tôd	259
François Daumas.. .. Le temple de Dendara — Publications et études ..	267
Philippe Derchain .. Les temples secondaires des époques ptolémaïque et romaine.. .. .	275
Dr. Gamal Mokhtar .. Registration of the Hieroglyphic Texts — The Technique adopted by Cairo Centre of Documentation ..	279
Dr. Rosalind Moss .. Topographical Bibliography	285
Serge Sauneron La bibliographie des temples de l'époque ptolémaïque et romaine.. .. .	289
Bernadette Menu.. .. La bibliographie des textes juridiques	293
Claude Crozier-Brelot.. L'ordinateur remplacera-t-il le scribe?	301

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TEXTES ET LANGAGES DE L'ÉGYPTÉ PHARAONIQUE

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